GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:58
ANSWERED ON:26.02.2015
SWACHH BHARAT MISSION
Ahmed Shri Sultan

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to National Sample Survey Organisation, a substantial population in the rural areas defecate in the open and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of lavatories constructed since the launching of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-Gramin), State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a number of schemes initiated in the past were unable to overcome the problem open defecation and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to involve citizens in SBM and strategy adopted to plug the loopholes in the erstwhile schemes of rural sanitation?

Answer

MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BIRENDER SINGH)

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 58 for 26.2.2015.

(a) As per National Sample Survey Organisation report 2012, 59.40% households in the rural areas defecate in the open. State/UT-wise details is at Annexure-1.

(b) The number of individual household latrines constructed since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM-Gramin), State/UT-wise, as reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) since the launch of the Swachh Bharat Mission, i.e. from 2nd October, 2014 to 23rd, February 2015 is at Annexure-2.

(c) India's first nationwide sanitation programme, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) launched in 1986 was target and supply driven, highly subsidized, and gave emphasis on a single construction model.

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) launched from 1.4.1999 followed a 'community led' and 'people centred', 'demand-driven' approach with low incentive support.

The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, (NBA) launched in 2012, adopted a community saturation approach. However, there were issues of convergence with MGNREGS, which affected the progress of the scheme.

(d) Learning from the difficulties faced in the earlier schemes, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining an Open Defecation Free India by 2nd October 2019. The following Steps have been taken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) to involve citizens and to plug the loopholes of the earlier schemes :-

Provision of incentives for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) raised to Rs.12000, including central share of Rs.9000.00 (Rs. 10800.00 in case of special category states) and State share of Rs. 3000.00 (Rs. 1200.00 in case of special category states) for all Below poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

The partial funding of incentive from MGNREGS has been stopped. The entire assistance now been provided under one programme.

Demand is sought to be created by triggering 'Behaviour change' by intensifying Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Inter Personal Communication (IPC) campaigns as Sanitation is Mindset issue.

Partnerships of various stakeholders working on rural sanitation to be promoted including Multilateral organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Institutions etc.

Outputs (Construction) and Outcomes (usage) to be monitored.

Strong Administrative structure to be set up for the Mission at Central, State and District and GP levels.

Use of Technology to monitor coverage and use through a Hand held device to capture photos of beneficiary's toilet and coordinates.

Innovative, Low cost and User friendly technologies for toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management will be pursued.